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THE CHURCHES AND POLITICS.

Premier Deprecates "Interference."

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 15.

A strong appeal to the Churches to avoid interference in politics was made by the Premier, addressing a religious gathering at Portmadrone. He said that the great controversies of the immediate future would wage around the question of the relations between capital and labour. If a debate concerning this were introduced into the Churches it would inevitably divide and destroy the Churches for the greater purposes for which they ought to exist. He referred to the recent conference of highly-placed divines, which expressed opinion in regard to the best method of settling the coal dispute, as an example of mischievous interference by a religious organisation in the task of Government. The Irish question was also an unfitting subject of debate at religious conferences.

There was a danger that unless something more was done to instruct opinion in civilised countries, the League of Nations might become a breeding-ground of intrigues and feuds. Parties and groups might be formed, and one day, when there was a majority one way and a preponderance of force another, it might be found that the discussions of the League only led to the greatest conflict yet witnessed. He was filled with disappointment when he saw that, despite the lesson of the war, the spirit of national hatred, and national greed, and the worst form of national pride were as dominant as ever, not only in the countries that were great before the war, but were even worse in liberated nations, amongst whom he did not see any sign of anxiety for the intervention of the League of Nations in their disputes or any respect for its decisions. The conscience of the people must be restrained so that it would abhor bloodshed as a crime. The Churches must create an atmosphere. The same applied to industrial warfare. Surely there must be a less barbarous way of settling industrial disputes than by a war of starvation. The Churches could ingenerate a spirit of goodwill between the classes and a greater readiness to consider each other's viewpoint (cheers).

THE DOMINION PREMIERS BANQUETTED.

Mr. Churchill's Vision of the Empire.

London, June 16.

A number of Imperial visitors were entertained at a banquet by the Empire Development Parliamentary Committee, including Mr. Menzies, Sir Thomas Smart, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Massey and Mr. Sastri.

Mr. Churchill, in an address of welcome said:

"Our hearts go out to our visitors in cordial welcome. When they came last they brought to the legions of the British Empire splendid powerful armies which held a place unsurpassed in the field of Armageddon. To-day they have not brought legions, but we now know what before the war we only dared to hope—namely, that should danger threaten, representatives of these great Dominions will come in with their valiant legions. We in this old Motherland will not be behind them in giving an equal measure of support. If attack threatened any part Empire, we shall be found ready to do our duty thoroughly and faithfully."

Winston's Avowal of Changed Views on Imperial Preference.

"If we keep a firm hand grip locked during war, we are bound to become a unit of the world so powerful as to be safe. We shall become a power second to no combination of men, and we shall be capable of dealing with our cousins and brothers of the United States on terms of equal friendship. That would be a super-unit which would secure the safety of all speaking the English tongue, and would be a halcyon period of security, prosperity, and glory, which no other combination in the world dare interrupt or molest."

Loud and prolonged applause greeted Mr. Churchill's statement that: "as regards Imperial Preference, I have changed my views."

INDIAN DELEGATE TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Prince's Representative Criticises Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

London, June 15.

Maharao Cutch, representing the Indian Princes at the Imperial Cabinet, interviewed by Reuter, said that India's definite programme depended upon the agenda. If, however, there was any idea of not taking up the questions in which India was specially interested they would expect Mr. Montagu to take a firm stand and press for proper consideration thereof. The main question was the position of Indians in the Colonies and Dominions. After India's war record it was impossible to understand why there should be any differential treatment of Indians. The representatives of India in London are united in this matter, and are fully supported by the Indian Government.

"We shall be grievously disappointed if the Conference does not result in something definite in this respect. We are also interested in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, as we think India should be able to defend herself either alone or with the aid of Imperial troops," said the Indian delegate.

The question of tariffs affecting India was also most important. Maharao Cutch concluded by stating that he saw no reason for pessimism about India, particularly as the reforms had given real satisfaction. Moreover, the heart of India was as loyal to the Empire as ever."

THE TURCO-GREEK CONFLICT.

Threat of Extended Activity.

London, June 16.

A Turco-Greek conflagration is now on the verge of bursting out. Both sides have profited by the lull to reorganise extensively. The Turks, who are expected to open the attack, claim to have doubled their forces since the last operations, while King Constantine's visit to Asia Minor suggests Greek confidence.

Newspapers in Rome report the arrival in Anatolia of Soviet troops for the purpose of aiding the Nationalists. The Russo-Turkish forces are said to have begun an advance, the objectives being Smyrna and Constantinople.

A Constantinople message records extensive Greek reconnoitring operations along the whole front while an Angora despatch speaks of serious differences between members of the National Assembly. An interpellation in regard to a change of British policy towards the Angoraites provoked heated discussions.

FRANCO-CHINESE SOCIETY OF ECONOMICS.

New Minister to China Attends.

Paris, June 10 (delayed).

The Franco-Chinese Society of Economics held a general meeting under the presidency of the noted economist, M. Georges Levy. The Chinese Minister, Mr. Chen, and the former Premier, M. Pétain, delivered addresses. M. de Fleuriat, the newly-appointed Minister to China, and several prominent Paris and Lyons manufacturers attended.—*Horace*.

FURTHER RIOTING IN BELFAST.

"Gunmen's" New Device.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, June 15.

Fresh rioting occurred on the border of the Catholic and Protestant quarters in Belfast last evening. A new feature was the use by "gunmen" of sandbag barricades in addition to sniping from roofs. Armoured cars restored order after two civilians had been killed.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Safeguarding Trade Relations with China.

London, June 15.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. Tyson Wilson (Lab) asked whether, in view of the unemployment in Britain, steps would be taken to prevent anything prejudicial to our trade relations with China being embodied in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that, in reaching a decision on the question of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, all relevant considerations will be borne in mind.

British Columbian Stipulation.

Vancouver (B.C.), June 16.

Mr. Oliver, the British Columbian Premier, has cabled to Mr. Meighen urging that any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty should preserve for Canada the right to restrict Japanese immigration.

Meantime the Court of Appeal has decided that a clause in British Columbian Government contracts prohibiting the employment of Orientals on public works in connection with mining and timber leases is illegal.

DUTCH NOVELIST IN LONDON.

Banquet to Louis Couperus.

London, June 15.

The Dutch novelist, Louis Couperus, was the principal guest at a dinner of the Anglo-Batavian Society in London, presided over by Mr. Stephen McKenna. Earl Beauchamp, in the course of a speech recalled the happiest remembrances of a holiday in Java, and specially commented upon the completeness of the publications of Holland in reference to Java, also the care devoted to the ancient monuments of the Dutch Indies, which he considered a lesson to Britain and India. His lordship paid a tribute to Dutch success in colonisation, which formed a bond of union between Britain and Holland.

MAMMOTH SCORE BY THE AUSTRALIANS.

Bardsley's Double Century.

London, June 15.

At Southampton on an excellent wicket before ten thousand people in brilliant weather, the Australians scored 549 for 5½ against Hants. Bardsley made 209, including 31 fours, in 3 hours and 25 minutes giving a doubtful chance only. Macartney scored 105, including 21 fours, by masterly, chanceless cricket in eighty-three minutes. Taylor is 135 not out.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

Amending Measure Passes Second Reading.

London, June 15.

"In the House of Commons the amended Unemployment Insurance Bill (to reduce allowances and increase contributions) has passed its second reading by 214 votes against 83. Labour members objected most strongly to the reduction of the insurance benefit.

THE MINERS' BALLOT.

Heavy Adverse Majority at Present.

London, June 15.

So far the results of the miners' ballot are: for acceptance 35,635; against 101,902. In view of the fact that the returns do not include districts like South Yorkshire, where a favourable majority is indicated, it is probable that the requisite two-thirds majority against acceptance will be narrowly averted.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Prospect of Settlement.

London, June 16.

The cotton dispute is within sight of settlement following a meeting of the joint conference at which it was decided to recommend an immediate reduction of 3s 10d in the pound and a further sevenpence at the end of six months.

ENGINEERING TRADES DISPUTE.

Notices Postponed.

London, June 15.

The Minister of Labour is intervening in the engineering crisis. He meets both sides to-day in an endeavour to avert a stoppage. The employers have agreed to postpone notices to the end of June to enable the unions to take a ballot on the wages' proposals.

HUNT CUP RESULT.

Outsider Wins the Big Open Handicap.

London, June 15.

The Royal Hunt Cup resulted as follows: Illuminator (5½-1), 1; Glamorgan (5-1), 2; Beauregard (20-1), 3. Twenty-two ran. A head separated first and second, with the third another three yards off.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE AGREEMENT.

Official Delegation for Russia.

London, June 15.

In the House of Commons at question time, Sir Philip Lloyd Graeme (Director of Overseas Trade) said that an official delegation was shortly be sent to Russia in accordance with the trade agreement.

COAL STRIKE SEQUEL.

Singer's Machine Works to Close Down.

London, June 15.

Singer's sewing-machine works at Clydesdale will close down indefinitely on the 24th inst. on account of the coal shortage, throwing ten thousand operatives idle.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Belgium and Holland Next.

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, June 10 (delayed).

Ladies of the Franco-Japanese Society had tea with the Japanese Crown Prince at the Embassy.

The Prince is leaving to-day for Belgium and Holland.—*Horace*.

Reception at Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, June 15.

Prince Hirohito arrived to-day and was received at the station by Prince Henry, the Foreign Minister, the Japanese Minister, and members of the Legation. His Imperial Highness drove to the Palace, where the Queen received him. Prince Hirohito appeared on the balcony and was warmly cheered by the enormous crowd, while the band played the Japanese Anthem.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of Prince Hirohito, Queen Wilhelmina cordially welcomed the Prince. Referring to the cordial reception of the Dutch Fleet by Japan last year, her Majesty said that the visit was a further testimony that the sincere Dutch-Japanese friendship would draw still closer the bonds uniting the Netherlands and Japan.

Prince Hirohito, replying, said that since Japan had been opened to foreigners friendly relations between Japan and Holland had never ceased to improve. The Dutch Indies in their ceaseless development under wise government, and had also contributed to drawing closer their neighbourly relations. He would forever preserve pleasant memories of his visit to Holland, and would do his utmost to foster Dutch-Japanese friendship.

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MEXICO'S OIL RESOURCES.

Report of Dwindling Causes Fall in Share Market.

New York, June 15.

Mexican Petroleum prices broke seven points and other oils were weak as the result of the publication of a report that Mexico's oil supply is dwindling. The remainder of the market is heavy. The report was by the Shipping Board's expert, Mr. Phelan, namely, that in forty square miles of Mexico's producing area 63 out of 104 wells have ceased to produce, and salt water is rapidly filling others.

Senator Phelan's report urged the American Government to embark upon a policy of development of the Mexican oilfields and represented British companies as responding to Mexican political demands to the detriment of American companies.

JAPO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Direct Negotiations on Important Issues.

Washington, June 16.

Direct Japo-American relations have been opened on outstanding questions, including Yap, alien immigration, alien land-holding, and the return of Shantung to China.

Later. Negotiations are being conducted between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Shidzbara. It is stated that the settlement of the Yap question will make its consideration by the League of Nations unnecessary.

DUTCH ARMY BILL.

Second Chamber Rejects Measure for Reorganisation.

The Hague, June 15.

The Second Chamber has rejected by 46 to 39 the principal clause of the Army Reorganisation Bill containing a provision dividing the men of the annual contingent into first-line and reserve troops, formed to serve as a field Army in case of mobilisation. M. Pop, the War Minister, asked the Chamber to adjourn the debate on the Bill.

NAVAL COMPETITION.

Disarmament Resolution by American Federation of Labour.

Denver, June 16.

The Congress of the American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution urging President Harding to take the initiative in giving effect to world disarmament in contemplation of the horror of a possibility of Anglo-Japo-American race for naval power similar to the pre-war Anglo-German Competition.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Speech of U.S. Foreign Secretary.

Providence (R.I.), June 16.

Addressing the students of Brown University, Mr. Hughes stressed the necessity of the United States insisting upon the principle of equal opportunity for the development of the world's resources.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OF U.S. BAR.

Baltimore, June 15.

Judge Blount, President of the American Bar Association, has died.

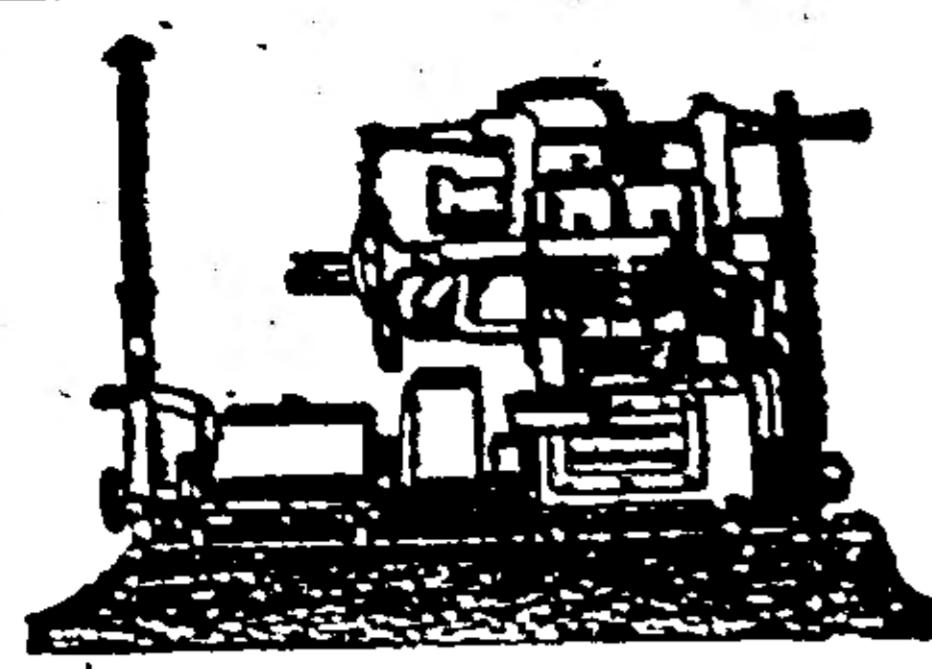
MONSOON BURSTS.

Bombay, April 16.

The monsoon has burst.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

NOTICE.

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GARRISON CRICKET.

R. E. Win The Trophy.
Royal Engineers win the Garrison Cricket League trophy, defeating D. Company, Wilts., by 28 runs at Happy Valley in the final match yesterday. Scores:

Royal Engineers

L. Cpl. Jacobson, b Purton	0
S. S. Radpath, c Pritchard, b	
Amor	73
C. Spr. Pearson, c Pritchard, b	
McDonnell	3
Lieut. Hammond, b Purton	0
L. Cpl. Hayward, b McDonnell	0
Sgt. Estode, c Hardy, b McDonnell	1
S. S. Middleton, run out	3
L. Cpl. Hallam, c Pritchard, b	
Purton	6
Cpl. Spary, b Purton	12
Cpl. Townsend, not out	5
Sgt. Cleaver, c Trivett b Purton	5
Total	113

Bowling analysis.—

O. M. R. W.	
Purton	14 1 45
McDonnell	11 0 52
Amor	3 1 16

D. Coy. Wilts.

Cpt. Higgs, c Town-end b	
Pearson	5
Major Timmis, c Pearson	0
Lieut. McDonnell, l.b.w.	
Townend	18
Sgt. Holdman, c and b Pearson	0
L. Cpl. Pearson, b Lieut. Hammond	14
Lieut. Denne, b Pearson	21
L. Cpl. Trivett, c Hallam b	
Pearson	4
Sgt. Brewer, run out	1
Lieut. Pritchard, c Hallam b	
Pearson	4
Pte. Hardy, c Middleton b	
Pearson	0
L. Cpl. Amor, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	90

Bowling analysis.—

O. M. R. W.	
C. S. M. Pearson	10 2 0 25
Hammond	9 2 20
Townend	7 0 16
Middleton	4 0 19
Jackson	2 0 9

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Accountant Charged.

At the Magistracy yesterday afternoon a Chinese was charged with the embezzlement of \$3,850, belonging to the Kwau Yee Bank, No. 5, Bonham Strand East, by which he was formerly employed as an accountant. He was further charged with falsification of accounts. With regard to the second charge defendant was alleged to have written two entries in his book for \$1,800 and \$1,200, which were alleged to have been paid to the Shung Yee firm on different dates.

Mr M. K. Lo, prosecuting, said that defendant was employed by the Kwau Yee Bank on February 12th and was dismissed on June 1st. From March 5th, the managing partner of the bank ordered the accused on several occasions to make out the balance sheet for the whole year, beginning on the first day of the moon, but he kept putting off the managing partner by sundry excuses.

On May 12th defendant was asked for the last time to make out the balance sheet; but he did not execute the order. At a meeting of shareholders an auditor was appointed to examine the Bank's accounts.

On 20th March defendant was supplanted as accountant of the bank by another man, to whom he handed over \$153, being the balance in hand, but he was retained until June 1st, pending completion of the auditing of the Bank's accounts, which revealed the deficit of \$3,000 odd.

The evidence to be adduced with regard to the embezzlement, continued Mr Lo, would show that defendant's duty was to pay the bank's accounts and to collect payments made to the bank, except in cases of big loans advanced by his employer, which were in charge of another employee called the "Inner Accountant."

With reference to the charge of falsifying the two accounts, evidence would be produced to show that the two entries were in defendant's hand-writing, and that the Shung Yee shop did not receive the two sums, which were included in the amount mentioned in the first charge.

Defendant said that the two sums in the second charge were paid by him to another employee to be delivered to the Shung Yee shop as compensation for breach of contract to buy gold coins.

There were no receipts for the payments because no receipts were issued by firms to which the Kwau Yee firm paid compensation for not buying gold coins under an agreement when the price soared up.

The managing partner gave evidence, after which the case was adjourned until this afternoon.

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20 for 20 cents

In air-tight packages. Also obtainable
in round tins of 50, vacuum-sealed.

A TRADE-MARK CASE.

Chinese Practice In
Registering Firms.

Acting on behalf of a Chinese firm of 34, Wing Lok Street, Mr H. C. Macnamara yesterday

at the Magistracy pro-sued Lau

Choy, Chow Sang and Wong

Fat, alleged to be connected

with the Hop Shun firm, of Queen's

Road West, for infringement of

their registered flour trade-mark.

A number of bags of flour, bearing

the bogus mark, were said to have

been found on the premises of the

Hop Shun shop.

Mr M. K. Lo appeared for two

of the defendants.

His Worship (Mr R. E. Lindsell) enquired if this was the case in which the Manager of the shop named Wong Fat had absconded and for whose arrest a warrant had been issued.

On receiving an affirmative reply, Mr Lindsell asked Mr Lo if he denied possession of the flour.

Mr Lo said he knew nothing of it. The prosecution, it seemed to him, was endeavouring to prove that two of defendants were partners of the Hop Shun firm. But he knew nothing about their connection with that firm.

Mr Macnamara said he could furnish proof of their partnership from the register in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Mr Lo submitted that the register in the S.C.A.'s office was not evidence against defendant, because, as his Worship knew, it was the invariable practice of the Chinese to register their firms in names other than those of the real proprietors.

The prosecution must prove that it was the defendant who went to the S.C.A.'s office and signed the register. This had been ruled to be the case

previously by Magistrates, though he could not quote precedents off-hand.

Mr Macnamara said he did not anticipate Mr Lo would make such a submission, which he had not heard before.

Mr Lindsell said he was inclined to think Mr Lo was right. It had been held that registration of firms was not evidence in cases of this kind.

Mr Macnamara applied for an adjournment to consider the point.

At this juncture his Worship discovered that the Hop Shun firm occupied No. 94, Queen's Road West, and not No. 92, as mentioned in the warrant for the arrest of Wong Fat, which had been delivered to the latter the day before.

His Worship ordered that another effort be made to arrest Wong Fat with a new warrant, and adjourned the summons for a week.

GENERAL NEWS.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL FOR
GERMAN MINERS.

Compulsory schools of mining instruction are being established in Rhenish Westphalia for young miners from 14 to 18 years of age.

PROPOSED NON-RESIDENTS'

TAX FOR PARIS.

The tax on non-residents which will come into force if Paris is declared a tourist resort, will apply to French as well as to foreign visitors.

UPPER SAVOY BOUNDARY.

The Swiss Federal Council proposes to refer the Franco-Swiss dispute on the free zones in Upper Savoy to arbitration, although the last French Note claimed the right to advance the French Customs line to the actual frontier on April 26 without further negotiation or arbitration.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

NEAR EAST POLICY.

London, June 15.

With the exception of extreme anti-westerns who urge withdrawal from the Near East regardless of consequences, on the ground that the country at present is unable to bear the burden entailed, Mr. Churchill's statement on Near Eastern policy is almost universally welcomed as reconciling the passing necessity of economy with respect of obligations. Hopes are expressed that we may be spared further risings and disorders involving the use of military forces, thereby falsifying Mr. Churchill's anticipations. It is noted hereunto that the situation in Palestine at present shows little signs of improvement, owing to racial jealousies, and will demand all the skill and broad-mindedness of British statesmanship before happy conditions are finally established.

ENGINEERS STRIKE.

London, June 15.

Five and a half million workers will be idle when the engineers down tools to-morrow. The employers have proposed a reduction amounting to three shillings weekly for time workers and 7½ pence for piece workers on 16th June, with similar cuts in July and 12½ per cent. and 5½ per cent. respectively in September. The workers are willing to accept the June and July reductions, but object to September's.

THE COAL TROUBLE.

London, June 15.

The first result of the coal ballot is announced. At Alfreton, Derbyshire, half the men voted, resulting in 134 in favour of acceptance and 137 against.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

London, June 15.

The cotton trade negotiations are not progressing. Only eleven pence per pound now separates the parties. The proprietors have refused a suggestion to submit the difference to arbitration.

AMMIRAL SIMS' RETURN.

London, June 15.

Admiral Sims has departed for America.

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EINSTEIN AFTER 18 MONTHS.

NEW ASPECTS OF THE THEORY.

The Scientific correspondent of the *Times* writes—
Scientific men have now had 18 months of acute discussion of Einstein's theory. It has much to its credit. It has accounted for the observed fact that the orbits of planets are not quite what they ought to be on the Newtonian theory. It was able to predict a minute but very remarkable alteration in the apparent position of stars visible only during a total eclipse of the sun. It has been able to fit gravitation into the general scheme instead of leaving it as an isolated "fact."

It has made the hypothesis of the ether unnecessary. It has explained away a baffling paradox. If ether exists, this world is passing through it at a velocity which must have a measurable relation to the velocity of light. There ought, therefore, to be an appreciable difference in the times taken for a light signal to reach us when we are moving towards its source, and when the movement is in the opposite direction or across its path. But no such differences have been detected. The Einstein theory explains much and reduces reality to the single assumption that there can be no greater velocity than that of light, and to a very difficult geometry.

Those who are not advanced mathematicians must reconcile themselves to inability to understand Einstein's formulae. The older geometry of Euclid was based only on the three dimensions, length, breadth, and depth, so that formulae, however elaborate, could be plotted out in the form of models; the furthest recesses of the universe appeared to be only magnified arrangements of what we could measure with scales and compasses. Einstein uses a geometry of four dimensions, and human experience does not contain the materials out of which the imagination can build a picture in more than three. Moreover, one of these four dimensions is time, and the conception that space in three dimensions has no absolute reality but varies with the time so that there can be an indefinitely different number or thing, according to the indefinitely different "times" co-existing in the universe, seems more like the dream of a poet than the fact of the physical world. In the second place, the formulae themselves require the use of the very abstract mathematical conceptions known as "gaussian functions," as much more difficult than logarithms, as the latter are more difficult than simple figures. These details of method we must be content to leave to experts, confident that if holes can be picked in them mathematically the task will be cheerfully performed by other experts. So far it has stood the test and is admitted to comply with mathematical logic, and as is well known, critical deductions from it have been confirmed by observation.

NO "INFINITE."

But its more remarkable, and surprising aspect is easier to follow. The Newtonian scheme of the universe assumed the existence of absolute space, independent of the aggregations of matter—stars or molecules—in it. Sciences and philosophy could not tolerate the idea of action at a distance, and the space was accordingly filled with ether.

But absolute space has disappeared from the Einstein universe. In such a space the familiar conceptions of Euclid might hold good. But space is only the relation between pieces of matter; not only has it lost any reason for its existence, but it is negatived by the new theory. There is no infinite in the universe. Einstein admits the truth of this inference, but unlike some of his most ardent followers, is shocked by it, and hopes for a way out. Newton also assumed existence of an absolute, evenly flowing time, independent of the systems by which it might be measured. An absolute past, present, and future existed, although no conceivable clock in the universe might tell the correct "time" and although the present to one observer might be the past or the future of other observers. Einstein's theory also negatives the existence of absolute time. Time has become simply one of the variables in his equation. Eternity has become again a closed system, the old serpent with its tail in its mouth.

We have to face the enormous success of this new theory with all its implications. Without

THE STRIKE WEAPON.

MR. BERNARD SHAW WANTS IT GIVEN UP.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in his course a recent lecture, made reference to the coal situation, and while expressing the wish that the miners would win frankly declared that he desired to see the old weapon of the strike given up.

We have had different estimates he said, of the cost of the production of coal. Sir Robert Horne gave us 49s. 6d. as the cost of a ton. But I can point to other mines in which the cost is only 12s. 6d. per ton. In the former Sir Robert Horne says the coal is procured under extraordinary difficulties, and that consequently, unless you pay the cost of production in these expensive mines they will be closed up and the supply for the nation will be diminished.

That, I agree, in existing circumstances, is an unanswerable argument, but while I am paying this 49s. 6d. from these expensive mines I am also paying that price for coal from the mines where the cost of production is 12s. 6d. per ton, and someone is profiteering to the extent of hundreds of per cent. I don't expect to get coal at 12s. 6d., but there should be an average price between that and 49s. 6d.

As a consumer of coal, he added, I want to get my coal as cheaply as possible, and I dare say there are at least half a dozen people in the audience who have the same ambition. (Laughter.)

THE OLD EASTERN WAY.

In a more specific reference to the situation later on Mr. Shaw said that it could be seen from the combination which the workers were compelled to make against it that capitalism had broken down under the strain of peace even more than under the strain of war. Supposing, he said, the leaders of the railwaymen had been able to depend upon the men coming out. Supposing the transport workers had come out. The price of everything would have gone up, and the miners and the railwaymen would have been starving also.

What sort of fight is this, he asked, in which instead of falling upon the nose of your adversary you fall upon your own?

We were driven back to the old Parliamentary remedy. The remedy of the strike was only the old Eastern remedy of starving at your neighbour's doorstep. Frankly, continued Mr. Shaw, I desire the old weapon of the strike to be given up. (Applause.)

I wish the miners to win, but the victory against the Government of any sectional combination which is not really accredited by the democracy of the country would be something like a catastrophe. The Triple Alliance is nothing like solid enough to-day to do what it tried, and even if it could there is such a thing as having too formidable a weapon. And the too formidable weapon somehow breaks down.

Even if the combination had been victorious and the Government had even nationalised the mines, it would have been a terrifying thing that instead of the Government doing this for the sake of the nation they had been compelled to do it by a section of the nation who had no political mandate and no responsibility. (Applause.)

NO "INFINITE."

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not tolerate the idea of action at a distance, and the space was accordingly filled with ether.

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Einstein's theory also negatives the existence of absolute time.

Time has become simply one of the variables in his equation.

Eternity has become again a closed system, the old serpent with its tail in its mouth.

THE ELDER STATESMEN.

CONFIRMATION IN IMPERIAL FAVOUR.

Prince Yamagata proceeded to Numazu last month and was received in audience by the Emperor, who granted a gracious message on the occasion to the effect that he should retain the Presidency of the Privy Council and all the honours hitherto bestowed upon him all of which, it will be remembered, the Elder statesman desired to surrender in connection with the grave Court affair, of which so much fuss was made some time ago. Marquis Matsukata, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was also summoned to Numazu on the same day, but owing to indisposition he sent his son as his representative, who also received a similar Imperial message through the Chief Chamberlain.

THE "GRAVE AFFAIR."

The question of Prince Yamagata's proposed resignation of the Presidency of the Privy Council and surrender of all the honours hitherto bestowed upon him, of which so much has been heard, has been settled by the gracious Imperial message granted to the Genro on the 18th instant. The whole matter of the so-called grave Court affair, which is the cause of all the trouble, is still veiled in an atmosphere of obscurity, and its details are not allowed to be divulged. With regard to Prince Yamagata's share in the affair and the circumstances under which he formed his determination to resign, which was not carried out owing to the Imperial message referred to, a certain high official, who is on intimate terms with the Genro, is quoted by the *Mainichi* as stating that it is Prince Yamagata's strong loyalty to the Imperial Household that was responsible for the rise of the so-called grave Court affair. He believes that even at present the Prince is confident of the propriety of his action. What he was most solicitous about was that the purity of the (space is discreetly left blank) of the Imperial Household should be maintained. Even those who agitated most strongly against the attitude adopted by the Prince in the matter are at odds with him on this point.

The only point which offers room for criticism, says the official, is how the present affair affects the national ideas. In starting the present affair, the Prince was fully persuaded of the heavy sacrifices that might be demanded of him in the sequel, but his mind was firmly made up that in order to protect the [—] of the Imperial Household such sacrifices must be borne. The majority of the nation, however, took the view that his apprehension was misdirected, and some people even went so far as to accuse him of abusing his powers for the attainment of undesirable ends. Such accusation does the Prince the grossest injustice, and he deserves the profoundest sympathy in the awkward position in which he finds himself. He knew that what he was doing was right, but when the majority of the nation do not support him in the stand he takes there is no alternative for him but to abide by the inevitable. Needless to say, the Imperial Household is the Imperial Household of the Japanese nation, and therefore if the majority of the nation are against his action the only course left for him to pursue is to abandon his idea. In short the Prince has been acting with the best interests of the State at heart all along, but now that things have come to the pass which is witnessed at present he thought fit to surrender all the offices and honours he possesses to mark his sense of responsibility for creating such a great sensation by proposing what the majority of the nation disapproved. The Emperor, however, granted him a gracious message, and did not accept his resignation. In the face of this Imperial message, it is but proper that Prince Yamagata should most gratefully accept the Imperial message, and should shape his future course accordingly.

Considering how secret the whole affair has been kept, and that it cannot be mentioned even now that the incident is closed, it is more than a little absurd for

the high official quoted to talk about the wishes of the majority of the nation.

The whole business was a tussle between half-a-dozen powerful men about the Court, and the majority of the nation know nothing whatever about it, and has no means of judging whether Prince Yamagata was right or wrong.—*Japan Chronicle*.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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LINE.

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship
"CITY OF MADRAS"

having arrived. Consignees of cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 18th will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before 25th June 1921 or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period of one week.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.The Company's Steamship
"ALABAMA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 20th June, 1921 will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyors.

Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1921.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The industrial situation in the Old Country seems to be getting worse instead of better. However much one tries not to take a pessimistic view of things there is the inevitable realisation that Britain is losing a vast proportion of her overseas trade and that the forces of labour and capital are widening the breach that now separates them instead of merging closer together. When one looks back to the days of the war, when we were all wondering what the situation would be after the cessation of hostilities, we must confess that few of us foresaw the struggle that is raging round the question of wages reductions. It is a question that is affecting every industry and on which there has been displayed something of callousness on the part of employers and something of unreasonableness on the part of the workers. That there has to be an adjustment to meet the altered conditions everybody is prepared to admit. The fight is all raging around the question of "how much."

Yesterday's news was far from reassuring. Reuter plainly told us that when the engineers down tools (that was the first definite news we had had that they were going to) no fewer than five-and-a-half million workers will be idle at home. That is a figure hard to realise, but it conjures up pictures of great hardship in which the general temper of the industrial masses will be sorely tried. In the engineering dispute the workers are willing to accept some of the employers' proposals, but not all; in the mining dispute the miners are prepared to accept some but not all of the owners' proposal; and in the cotton trade dispute only "elevenpence in the pound" separates the parties. In every case it is not so much a principle that is being fought for as it is a small margin between the viewpoints of those who pay and those who receive. One cannot help thinking that it is a pity that the Industrial Disputes Arbitration Board (under the Industrial Disputes Act) has no compulsory powers, in spite of the fact that both labour and capital are averse to such a ruling. Had such powers been in existence it might have been possible to have avoided all the disastrous industrial stoppages that have marked what was looked forward to as a period of reconstruction. We are reconstructing things, that is true, but at a cost that amounts to the destruction of a very great deal.

All these disputes go to show what has so often been urged by pacifists, that the cost of war is by no means confined to the expense of actual operations. We are paying the price of the inflation that was witnessed during the period of hostilities—the inflation of prices and the inflation of wages. It is so comparatively easy to increase; it is so thorny a problem to decrease. That there is on the part of the workers' a recognition that wages must come down is proved by the fact that in all the contemporary disputes they are willing to concede to some of the employer's demands. Whilst these parties are quarrelling over margins they are inflicting an irreparable injury on the country and we cannot but view with regret the fact that the Government has no legislative power to fix the just deal between them. In addition to the news already to hand by cable it is well known that a dispute on similar lines is pending between the employers and employed in the electrical trades and one can well imagine that practically every industry in the country will have to go through its phase of to-day's problem. One can only hope that the realisation of the seriousness of it all will soon be borne upon the whole of the disputants.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

Japan's Siberian Policy.

The question asked in the House of Commons by Mr. Lum indicates that some of the folk at home are following developments consequent upon the recent overthrow of the Vladivostok Administration (not the Far Eastern Republic) by "White" forces. Mr. Harmsworth, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, answered that the Government had not made representations with a view to inducing Japan to restrain from the invasion of Siberia, because Japan had no such intention. This statement hardly poses the position aight. Japan has, of course, had extensive forces in Siberia for a long while now. Originally a composite army was sent to that country for the relief of the Czacho-Slovakian troops who had been transported thither as prisoners of war. This was accomplished, and the Japanese section by far the largest of the composite army alone remains. The Japanese Foreign Office has decreed withdrawal; the Japanese War Office interposes; hence the position is that the forces are to be withdrawn at such date as the dominant faction considers suitable. In some places evacuation has taken place, but seemingly the bulk of the Japanese expeditionary force is still on the mainland. Some controversialists start from the standpoint that the presence of Japanese troops is a malevolent factor. In the disorganised conditions that have prevailed their presence may have exercised a salutary check. There are still forces of disorder, to which Japanese officials point as justifying their army of occupation, though another view is that, due to political motives, the Japanese forces are at least a contributory element in fomenting disorder. The Japanese Foreign Office has issued disclaimers, even emphatic ones, yet, while reluctant to question Tokyo's *bona fides*, it has not always been easy to reconcile these with the events. Is it that the Japanese authorities on the mainland act upon their own initiative? In regard to the recent happenings at Vladivostok, the Japanese declared neutrality, but there is a pretty strong impression that the Kappellists' move was connived at, if not instigated by the Japanese, who assumed control so far as to take possession of the telegraph system. In this instance the Japanese may have exerted a desirable influence by preventing the rival Russian factions from indulging in excesses, the anti-Communist coup being effected without bloodshed. At the same time the prolonged stay of the Nipponese forces gives rise to disquietude. Now that there is a Communist administration at Chita and an anti-Communist regime at Vladivostok, the island Empire appears to have a ready-made case for continuing in possession, which renders desirable a specific statement of Japanese policy in relation to Siberia.

Australia in the Ascendant.

Are the Australians the supermen of cricket, or are the Old Country's present crop of willow-wielders an indifferent lot? As is usually the case when such questions arise, the explanation is probably to be found somewhere between the two points. That the "Corntawks" are an uncommonly fine collection does not now admit of doubt. The team has no "star" batsman of the Victor Trumper standard, no bowler on a par with Spofforth or C.T.B. Turner, yet its all-round efficiency has commanded an unprecedented degree of success.

The Australians, with their brilliant series of victories against the M.C.C., have now won seven Test matches off the reel, the meeting just concluded at Lord's, like the first Test match in England, resulting in a win for them by eight wickets. Success has given the "Australians" confidence, while failure has apparently produced an atmosphere of depression among the home players. Although certainly not the equal of some former elevens that England has fielded, the Old Country has good, tried cricketers, but they have struck a bad patch, due in a very considerable measure, probably, to Hobbs' most unfortunate injury, which has deprived England of a cricketer who is still, many think, the finest batsman on either side. Enthusiasm for the game is evidently undiminished, and one can but hope that the representatives of the Mother Country will pull themselves together for the next Test match, though if the visitors continue their all-conquering

DAY BY DAY.

REMEMBER THAT WHEN YOU'RE IN THE RIGHT YOU CAN AFFORD TO KEEP YOUR TEMPER, AND THAT WHEN YOU'RE IN THE WRONG YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO LOSE IT.—G. H. Lorimer.

To-day is the birthday of H. M. King Gustaf V of Sweden.

We learn that Lt. Colonel Bowen, will leave on furlough for England at the end of July.

A Chinese woman was knocked down yesterday by a tramcar in Des Voeux Road Central, near the Macao wharf. Her injuries are not serious.

There were two cases of plague reported yesterday (one fatal). There were also one non-fatal case each of enteric fever and paratyphoid fever.

This morning Revenue officers arrested two Chinese with \$5000 cigars, on which duty had not been paid. They were on the s.s. Sunning and will be brought up for trial to-morrow.

What purported to be five cases of joss sticks on the s.s. Chuen-chow from Macao turned out to be cases of dutiable cigarettes. There were 90,000 cigarettes in these cases. No arrests have been made.

The Chinese Consul in Mexico has wired to the Tung Wah Hospital Directors informing them that there is unemployment among the Chinese in Mexico and to prevail upon even Chinese Mexicans from returning to the country.

An American Express touring party arriving by the Tenyo Maru left for Canton last evening to see the local sights. Under the direction of W.A. Shield of San Francisco, the party has toured the chief points of interest in Japan, China and the Philippines.

A boatman named Li Tim-lee appeared at the Marine Court this morning charged with approaching to within thirty yards of the s.s. Phumpenb, an infected vessel, without having first received the written permission of the Health Officer. He was cautioned and discharged.

The Chinese third engineer of the s.s. Pingshin, living in Reclamation Street, Yauma, while leaving a Mongkok ferry boat was accosted by four men who demanded \$50 from him. He refused to give the money, but they succeeded in robbing him of \$15. He attempted to blow his Police whistle, but this was snatched away.

Everyone who so thoroughly enjoyed the open-air concerts organised by the committee of the Kowloon Cricket Club last summer will be glad to hear that another series of these delightful evenings is being arranged. The first concert will be held on Saturday the 23rd of June, and given a fine evening, the usual large crowd should be promenading the illuminated grounds. The Band of the Wiltshire Regiment will play a selection of popular music and several ladies and gentlemen have kindly offered their services.

TYphoon Warnings.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.00 p.m. last night:

Typhoon in about 117 deg. Long E and 18 deg. N. moving W. Received at 10.20 a.m. to-day.— 115 deg. Long E. 19 deg. Lat N. moving W.N.W.

career there will be plenty of congratulations for a band of splendid cricketers.

China's Finances.

The latest news about the Nishihara loans is that China proposes their transfer from Japan to "the Bank Group," presumably meaning the New Consortium. This looks as if Peking has overcome its dislike, real or ostensible, of that institution. It is a moot question what Japan would say. Probably she would appreciate the better financial standing of the New Consortium, but concessions of great potential value are at stake. As the interest appears to be hopelessly in arrear, however, perhaps the Consortium would not care about the proposition.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Canton Train Arrives To-day.

It was learned on enquiries made this morning at the offices of the Kowloon-Canton Railway that the trains from Canton, which ceased to operate yesterday owing to the labour trouble on the Chinese section of the line, have resumed service, and that the morning train from Canton arrived here at noon as in the ordinary course of events. The *Canton Times*, in reporting the matter, says:—

All day yesterday, no train was despatched for Hongkong, while the morning train from Hongkong was unable to return to Kowloon on account of the strike of the railway workers on the line which was declared yesterday as a result of the refusal of the managing director to sign the agreement guaranteeing an increase in wages to the workers.

It is reported that some of the engineers, firemen and others were taken from their work by the strikers who waited the arrival of the morning train from Hongkong. The train was practically deserted upon its arrival and left on the tracks near the station platform.

It is said that some of the foreign staff on the line had to get on the train and have it shunted to a side track.

The strike on the line had been fomenting for some time and it was to have gone into effect a few days previous but for the timely promise of the managing director to agree to the terms set forth in the compromise arranged by Gov. Chen in the negotiations to settle the dispute between the mechanic labourers and their employers. But when the managing director was asked by the leader of the Mechanics Union to sign the agreement guaranteeing the promise, the director refused, which resulted in the calling of the present strike by the workers.

ARCHBISHOP MANNIX.

Preparing for his Arrival.

In anticipation of the arrival in the Colony of Archbishop Mannix on his way to Australia the local Catholic community is planning to give the prelate a reception on his arrival here about the 23rd instant by the Kleist Maru.

Bishop Pozzoni, who has taken the lead in this matter, has also arranged that a sermon on "Roman Catholic Missionary Work in China" be given by the visitor at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on the day of his arrival, this to follow the reception which is to be held at the Catholic Union Club.

We are informed that the visit and reception will have no political significance whatever.

We were later informed in the course of our enquiries that the object of the Archbishop's visit to China was one connected with purely religious work. He is visiting the Far East to secure first hand knowledge of the conditions of Catholic Missionary work in China in regard to which a big movement has within the course of the last year been gaining favour in Australia. The movement was at one time so popular that the prelate, before his tour to Europe, had to exercise some measure of authority to restrain the wholesale emigration of priests and nuns to China, as many of them were required for local services.

During his stay in the Colony, Archbishop Mannix will be the guest of Bishop Pozzoni, and it has also been decided that the visitor will be asked to attend a concert to be held at the Catholic Union Club.

FIRE.

Damage Estimated at \$10,000.

A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in the ground floor of 6, Koshing Street. The fire spread so rapidly that the three-storied building was completely gutted, although the Fire Brigade prevented the fire spreading further.

The ground floor was occupied by the Kwong Hing Cheung, a medicine shop. The damage done in this shop was \$10,000, which was covered by insurance, \$5,000 with the Sun Insurance Co. and \$4,500 with the Chuen On Co. The first floor was occupied by a shark fin dealer.

The fire is supposed to have originated from a spark from a stove used for drying medicinal herbs.

LOCAL MONUMENT.

A Misunderstanding Cleared Up.

Members of the staffs of the Far Eastern offices of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company who were killed in the late war will have their memory perpetuated by an appropriate war memorial. Parts of this have already arrived in the Colony, and are awaiting the marble statue that is to form the crowning feature of the monument.

The statue and pedestal, which are of marble, were ordered from Home. In a report which appeared in a London paper concerning this memorial, it was stated that the statue was one representative of the whole Colony, and, in consequence of that misleading statement, it was hazarded that a change had occurred to the latest plans of the Hongkong War Memorial Committee for a "simple and dignified" monument on the lines of the London Cenotaph. The information we were enabled to secure yesterday from the local offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. was to the effect that the elaborate war memorial described in the London press, was the one ordered by the Company.

According to this description the memorial consists of a female figure draped in a long flowing robe and wearing a breastplate. The head carries a laurel wreath; the left hand rests on the hilt of a sword which has the point resting on the ground, whilst the right hand grasps a sprig which is held aloft. On the front of the base of the pedestal is the traditional laurel wreath, whilst on either side are sheaves of corn sprayed to left and right and tied with ribbons in the centre. The platform is seemingly intended to be of white marble, on which is a black design and border.

The four panels of the pedestal have been received in Hongkong. The three forming the sides and rear bear the names of those members of the staff to whom the memorial is dedicated, while the front section has the following inscription:—

"This statue is erected by Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company Limited, in honour of those members of their staff who fell in the Great War 1914-1918."

No information has been received here as to the dispatch of the statue, and it has not yet been decided which is the best site for the erection of the monument.

TO-DAY'S SHANGHAI NEWS.

Many Interesting Items.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Shanghai, June 16.

The Municipal Council, replying to Mr. Godfrey's criticisms, insists that traffic needs demand the cutting up of the public garden.

A Troublesome Crew. A lurid story of a near mutiny on the s.s. Eastern Admiral was told at the U.S. Court, it being stated that the crew battled with the officers at Macau. The U.S. Shipping Board is discharging the entire crew here.

A Crime Wave. The Police Report says that 42 armed robbers were captured during the month of May.

News of Mr. Stevens. The China Inland Mission has received news that Mr. Stevens is still a prisoner. He is not seriously ill.

Cause of Labour Troubles.

The Police Commissioner attributes the widespread labour troubles to a rise in the price of rice and the flooding of Shanghai with debased copper currency.

Girl Graduates. Twelve Chinese girls graduated to the Physical Directors College from the Y.W.C.A. School, whilst the American School has ten graduates.

A Wet Spell. To-day it is not raining for the first time since Saturday.

Dearer Rice.

The Rice Dealers' Guild is of the opinion that rice is going to \$15 a picul, due to smuggling and the holding up of rice in the interior, awaiting higher prices. Negotiations have been opened to secure rice from Saigon.

CONSULTING SPECIALIST.

Colonel Hunter, C.B., has resigned the position of physician to Charing Cross Hospital and has become a consulting physician.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.



no' in keeping wi' the high cost of education. That, coming from a man that never had only bairns to educate, only goes to show ye how sadly his own was neglected. So we had a few words over the business wi' the result that Mac took to looking at the ceiling and yawning his head off.

Now I'm one that thinks that the nursery rhymes embody a queer lot of the philosophy produced by the intellect o' man.

Take Humpty-Dumpty, for instance. Mr. Humpty is supposed to represent an egg. But does his predicament no' embody the philosophy of the downfall of Kaisers, the collapse o' days-dreams and illusions, the shattering of hopes by the taking of a false step in anything?

Then poor Old Mother Hubbard found no bone in the cupboard—and the moral is of improvidence, the failure for the rainy day.

There again are many lessons to be got from the troubles of the Spratt family. Marry your opposite, to insure harmony. By a just interchange of commodities, the wants of all are satisfied.

Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son, stole a pig. Ye know the rest and you're before the beak and into jail as like as no—unless ye can get somebody to say that you're a good man. Moral: Don't steal.

Little Bo-Peep lost her sheep. But they came home all right. The lesson: Don't worry. Most problems solve themselves if given time.

Because Little Jack Horner was a goodly lad, he found a plum in his Christmas pie. Churches and the Bible aside, whether she's been paying attention or not. Besides it helps to keep a body young oneself.

Of course the wee yin's no' very

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HEAD OFFICE AND SHOW ROOM IN
PEDDER STREET.EMPLOYERS
V. EMPLOYEES.

A CANTON PROTEST.

Hongkong Government
Again Criticised.The following interesting item is taken from to-day's *Canton Times*:

A claim in which a Chinese firm sued two of its ex-employees came before Mr. Justice Wood, at the Summary Court this morning, when the Kai Cheung firm claimed from Leung Man-kuk the sum of \$143.32, and from Wan Shan the sum of \$577.35 being balance due for goods supplied and delivered and money advanced by plaintiffs to defendants. Mr. F. G. Vaux represented plaintiffs and Mr. W. H. Hind appeared for defendants.

Mr. Hind admitted the amount but not the liability. These were a series of transactions extending over sixteen years and he submitted that plaintiffs could only claim the amount due during the last three years. Assuming that items over three years could be included he would like to go into the question of this year period.

His Lordship said he gave a written judgment on this question some time ago. He thought that the decision was that a verbal acknowledgement within three years might revive anything.

Mr. Vaux outlined the case and said the firm had now ceased business and were now only collecting their debts.

Mr. Hind quoted several laws, one of them going back to the reign of James I, 1623, and a legal argument ensued.

His Lordship, summing up the facts on which both parties were agreed, said defendants were in the employ of plaintiffs for a period exceeding six years, down to the end of the last Chinese year, when the business was closed. Defendants were entitled to wages and commission, but they did not, in fact, receive either. These amounts were credited to them by plaintiffs in their own accounts. Defendants received goods from plaintiffs with which they were debited in the plaintiffs' accounts. The balance of the account was struck at the end of each Chinese year, the balance being for some years against defendants. The claims were the final balances against defendants in each case. Defendants had made no written acknowledgment of liability, but it was admitted

THE GYMKHANA.
The Entries.

The following are the entries for the next Gymkhana, being held on June 25.—

Three Quarter Mile Race for suba—Repulse Bay Chief. By Jingo, Pawnshop, Flywheel, Louza, Don Juan, Frampton, Miserrimus, Ardalan, Redbird, Quo Vadis and Shooting Star.

Five Furlongs Handicap—Dandy Child, Stanley Chief, Coal King, Spynie, Tuckshop, Louza, Spoil Child, Don Juan, Miserrimus, Pantile, Harlequin, Beggar King, Neston, Peradventure, Cranby, King Harry, Frome, Black Nut (Ludlow), Merrysand, Carpenter, Humorist (Forest Child) Lighting.

Class Handicap, one mile—Dandy Child, Hongkong Chief, Repulse Bay Chief, Stanley Chief, By Jingo, Spynie, Tuckshop, September Morn, Saverne, Flywheel, Spoil Child, Don Juan, Tweedledum, Jawleyford, Tiddleywinks, Miserrimus, Harlequin, Beggar King, Ardalan, Leighton, Neston, Frome, Merrysand, Carpenter, Quo Vadis, Humorist (Forest Child), Shooting Star and Lighting.

Distance Handicap, half mile—Dandy Child, Kandy Chief, Stanley Chief, By Jingo, Moordland King, Mouldy, Fighting Tight, Red Coat, September Morn, Moonshine, Glad Eye, Mountain Stream, Dekho, Shooting Star, Miserrimus, Wee Mouse, Lame Duck, Springer, Givenchy, Peradventure, The Mouse, Cranby, King Harry, Peanut, Merrysand, Quo Vadis, Murphy and Honesty Onion.

Ladies' Nomination—F. M. L. Soares, A. H. Potts, J. M. D. Remedios, P. A. Cox, F. A. Pollock, Capt. E. G. Spinks, J. Bell Irving, Major Timmis, R. M. P. Beaven, J. E. H. Bibby, G. H. Gibson, G. W. Sewell, S. E. Grimstone, M. Blood, D. W. Last, H. E. Sprague and T. W. Doyle.

One and a Quarter Mile Handicap—Hongkong Chief, Repulse Bay Chief, Pawnshop, September Morn, The Amer, Spoil Child, Don Juan, Frampton, Jawleyford, Tiddleywinks, Harlequin, Beggar King, Leighton, Frome, Carpenter, Humorist (Forest Child) and Lighting.

ORGAN RECITAL.

The following is the programme of the Organ Recital to be given this evening in St. John's Cathedral at 9.15 p.m. It is the last of the present series:

- 1.—Prelude and Fugue in G. Minor Bach.
- 2.—"The magic harp" J. A. Meale.
- 3.—"Love not the World" Sullivan.
- 4.—Romance H. Parker.
- 5.—"Reve d'amour" J. Corbett.
- 6.—"Torata" Widor.
- 7.—"My harp is on the willow tree" A. Needham.
- MISS JEAN LOWSON.
- 8.—(a) "Out of the past" Denman.
- (b) Recessional Fuller.

Gymkhana Training Times.

Yesterday Morning's Gallops.

PONY'S NAME.	Distance	1 1/4	1 1/2	3 1/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	Last
	Mile	Mile	Mile	Mile	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	quarter
Tweedledum	1				2.65	2.36			31
Frome	1	43	1.20	1.56	2.38.2				32
Pantile	3 1/4		1.13	1.46					33
Spoil Child	1	38	1.14.4	1.48.4	2.20.4				32
Don Juan	1	39.3	1.15	1.48.4	2.22				33.1
Spynie	1 1/4	37	1.10.2						32
Frampton	1	44	1.24.2	2.00.3	2.32.3				32
Fred Bird	3 1/4	39.3	1.16.3	1.51.3					35
Jawleyford	1	35.1	1.12.3	1.48.1	2.18.1				30
Lighting	3 1/4	37.3	1.15.2	1.47.4					34
Quo Vadis	1	37	1.11	1.45					35.2
Repulse Bay Chief	1	43.3	1.22.4	1.58.4	2.34.1				33.2
Harlequin	1	38.1	1.11.2	1.44.3	2.18				32.3
Flywheel	1	38.2	1.13.4	1.47.4	2.20.2				33.3
Mountain Stream	1	45.2	1.27	2.02.2	2.36				33.2
Neston	3 1/4	37.2	1.13	1.46.2					31.3
Tiddleywinks	1	35.3	1.13.2	1.50.2	2.22				33.2
Pawnshop	1	40.2	1.17.2	1.51.2	2.24.4				33
Beggar King	1	38	1.14	1.48	2.21				33
Humorist	1 1/2	52	1.26	2.17	2.56	2.30.2	4.03		32.3
By Jingo	1	40	1.18	1.52.4					54.4
Carpenter	3 1/4	37	1.12	1.46					34
Hongkong Chief	1	40	1.17.4	1.53.1	2.26				32.4
Dandy Child	1	36.8	1.12	1.46.3	2.20.2				33.4
Shooting Star	1	47	1.28	2.05.2	2.39.2				33
Moorland King	1	46	1.28	2.05.2	2.38.2				32.2
Tuckshop	1	42	1.20	1.57	2.29.2				35
Kandy Chief	1	40	1.20	1.55	2.30				32.3
Coal King	1	40.2	1.18.2	1.53.3	2.26.1				32.2
Louza	1	36.3	1.12.2	1.47.4	2.20.1				33.2
Leighton	1	38	1.13	1.47.2	2.20.4				31.3
Cranby	3 1/4	38	1.14	1.45.3					31
King Harry	1 1/2	35.3	1.06.3						

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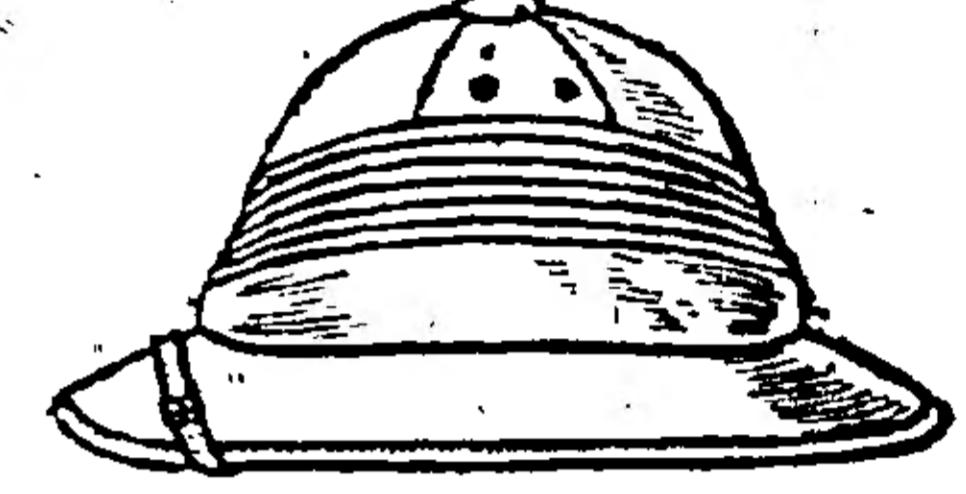
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CAMERA NEWS

THE EX-KAISERIN'S FUNERAL.



The members of the Hohenzollern family who were permitted to attend the funeral of the former Empress of Germany are seen here following the coffin from Potsdam station to Wildpark Chapel where burial services were held. Left to right: Former Crown Princess Cecilie, Prince Eitel Frederick, Prince August, Prince Adalbert, Prince Oscar. Behind them, other members of the Hohenzollern family including the children of the former Crown Prince.



Not since the early part of the war have photographs like this of the famous "Big Three" of Germany come to hand. The group was snapped in full Imperial regalia at the funeral of the former Kaiserin at Potsdam. Left to right, Admiral von Tirpitz, General von Hindenburg, General Ludendorff. Hundreds of officers were in the line of march.



The ex-Kaiserin was buried in the "Antique Temple" Sans Souci Park, Potsdam. This picture shows the crowd of officers about the temple during the burial. The tomb adjoins the new palace where the Empress lived most of her married life.



General von Hindenburg was cheered as he marched behind the coffin of the ex-Kaiserin.



Miss Phyllis Dierham, until recently secretary to Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, British minister of agriculture, is soon to be his bride.



The coffin containing the body of the ex-Kaiserin is shown leaving Potsdam station for Wildpark Chapel, where the funeral services were held. Covering the coffin was a large drape bearing the Imperial coat-of-arms.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS



Helen Makes Her Own Banking Rules—



BY ALLMAN

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BORDEAUX			LUCERNE	STOCKHOLM	
BREMEN			MANCHESTER	TIENTSIN	
BRUSSELS			TORONTO	VALPARAISO	
BUENOS AIRES				WINNIPEG	
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C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong.

"THE ROMANTIC YOUNG LADY." NO ALLIANCE WITH SPAIN. One of the most successful plays produced at Birmingham. Lowther in the House of Commons that the Government does not consider there is any necessity for cementing the friendly relations existing between Britain and Spain by a formal alliance. London last September.

AFTERNOON COWN
OF CHIFFON.

LEATHER NOW.



Here's an afternoon gown of orchid chiffon, bound with deep orchid velvet. The girdle is of lettuce green and pale blue with Chinese ornament and tassel. A corsage of flowers finishes the waist. The hat is of orchid chiffon with binding of deep meuse for the lower skirt. The orchid velvet, and a bow of the upper part and the blouse are of chiffon.

Black patent leather ribbon is used on gown chartreuse chiffon with binding of deep meuse for the lower skirt. The orchid velvet, and a bow of the upper part and the blouse are of chiffon.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Vessels Arrived.

Vessel	Agents	From	To	Mooring
Hai Hong	Douglas S. S. Co.	Fusow & Swatow	Douglas Wharf	
Phoenice	W. & S.	Singapore & Saigon	W. P. Wharf	
Yufu	B. & S.	Moji	W. P. Wharf	
Tsui	B. & S.	Bangkok & Swatow	W. P. Wharf	
Chengtu	B. & S.	Bangkok & Nanking	W. P. Wharf	
Pakhoi	B. & S.	Shanghai & Swatow	W. P. Wharf	
Kwang Sung	J. M. & Co.	Shanghai & Swatow	W. P. Wharf	
Wai Shing	J. M. & Co.	Bangkok & Kohchang	W. P. Wharf	
Ming Sung	J. M. & Co.	Bangkok & Swatow	W. P. Wharf	
Yu Sang	J. M. & Co.	Bangkok & Swatow	W. P. Wharf	
Kaiwo M.	J. M. & Co.	Bangkok & Kohchang	W. P. Wharf	
Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	Kwang Nguan Sung	W. P. Wharf	
Konagata M.	Lapouge & Co.	Kwang Nguan Sung	W. P. Wharf	
Yodo M.	M. B. K.	Keung & Swatow	W. P. Wharf	
Kaiping	Sing Kee	Canton	W. P. Wharf	
Nippon	Dodwell & Co.	Canton	W. P. Wharf	
Mo Hon	Tung Tak	Hainan	W. P. Wharf	
Pei Lee	Hung Shun	Hainan	W. P. Wharf	

Clearances.

Vessel	Agents	Where Bound	Departure
Yatting	J. M. Co.	Calcutta via Singapore	16th June.
Yodo M.	M. B. K.	Calcutta	"
Yusang	J. M. Co.	Calcutta	"
Kashing	B. & S.	Calcutta	"
Prasper	Vien Long Fat	Calcutta	"
Shien M.	J. C. J. P.	Takao	"
Tjukan	Dodwell & Co.	Southern via Macassar	"
Nippon	Lapouge	Trieste via Saigon	"
Hanpo	M. S. K.	Hainan	"
Alabama M.		Hainan via Shanghai	"

PORT INTELLIGENCE.

The following shipping and mail intelligence has been corrected to noon to-day:

Impending Departures.

(Compiled from our Shipping Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Destination	Sailing Date
Toba M.	N.Y.K.	Panama	15th June.
Sanning	E. & S.	Shanghai	16th
Tjukan	J. C. J. P.	Calcutta	16th
Yatting	J. M. Co.	Singapore	16th
Chesang	J. M. Co.	Singapore	16th
Washing	J. M. Co.	Australia, Port	16th
Taytan	B. & S.	Seattle	17th
Kaiwo M.	N.Y.K.	Japan	17th
Nikko M.	N.Y.K.	Hamburg	17th
Glenelg	D. D. Co.	Hamburg	17th
Habung	D. D. Co.	Bangkok	17th
Tanda	D. D. Co.	Calcutta	17th
Eldridge	D. D. Co.	Seattle	17th
Qanfa	B. & S.	Macassar	17th
Yungchow	B. & S.	Macassar	17th
Paoching	B. & S.	New Zealand	17th
Yusang	J. M. Co.	Shanghai	17th
Tran	B. & S.	Singapore	17th
Kadong	D. D. Co.	Montevideo	17th
M. S. Dollar	D. D. Co.	New York	17th
Kalgan	P. & O.	Bangkok	17th
Takada	P. & O.	Amer.	17th
Danera	P. & O.	Bombay	17th
Glynn	Ad. Line	Singapore	17th
Lake Huron	Ad. Line	Singapore	17th

Impending Arrivals.

(Supplied by our Advertisers.)

Vessel	Agents	From	Due Hongkong
Nikko M.	N.Y.K.	Sydney	15th June.
Qanfa	B. & S.	Nagasaki	15th
Tjukan	B. & S.	Kobe	15th
E. & S.	B. & S.	Moji	15th
E. of Russia	C. P. O.	Manila	15th
Takada	P. & O.	Singapore	15th
Danera	P. & O.	Shanghai	15th
Anchises	B. & S.	Singapore	15th
Penang M.	N.Y.K.	London	15th
Glenelg	J. M. Co.	Europe	15th
Kaiwo M.	N.Y.K.	London	15th
Sindanoca M.	N.Y.K.	San Francisco	15th
Glenelg	J. M. Co.	Korea	15th
Glenelg	J. M. Co.	Europe	15th
Mishima M.	N.Y.K.	London	15th
Tambo M.	N.Y.K.	Macassar	15th
Yebano M.	P. & O.	Calcutta	15th
Kanowka	P. & O.	Sydney	15th

Consignees Diary.

(Compiled from our Advertisements.)

Vessel	Agents	Goods Stored	Free Storage Expires	Claims to be in by	Examination Date
City of Madras	B. & S.	Kowloon	June 12	June 25	June 18 & Sat.
Alabama M.	O. S. K.	Kowloon	June 12	June 25	June 18 & Sat.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and other mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails close at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
Japan	12th May.	June 15th
Shanghai	12th May.	June 15th
Canada, U.S.A. and Manila	12th May.	June 15th
Strait	12th May.	June 15th
Shanghai	12th May.	June 15th
Strait	12th May.	June 15th
Shanghai and Japan	12th May.	June 15th

OUTWARD M

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR
AND****EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**

AND

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRaits & BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,
Mauritius, East & South Africa, AUSTRIA, ALASKA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS,

RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DUNERA	5,400	19 June 10 a.m.	Spore, Colombo & B'bay.
DELTA	8,000	25 June 7 a.m.	M'les, London & Antwerp.
SYRIA	7,000	23 July	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DILWARA	5,400	9th July	Spore, Colombo & B'bay

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,935	17th June	Calcutta via Singapore,
TAKADA	6,949	23rd June	Penang & Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN KANOWNA	4,500	26th June	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
DILWARA	7,000	25th July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TAKADA	7,000	19th June	Swatow & Amoy.
SYRIA	7,000	28th June	Shanghai & Japan.
KALYAN	9,000	5th July	Shanghai & Japan.
DILWARA	5,400	27th June	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 3' x 2' x 1' ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc. apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. 22, Des Voeux Road Central.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU (Omitting Keelung) Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Omitting Manila) Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIBAZUKA MARU Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU Friday, 8th July, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

TSUYAMA MARU First half of July.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOBA MARU Friday, 24th June.

TAKEIYO MARU Beginning of July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU Sunday, 19th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU Tuesday, 28th June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

PENANG MARU Wednesday, 22nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

RANGOON MARU Thursday, 16th June.

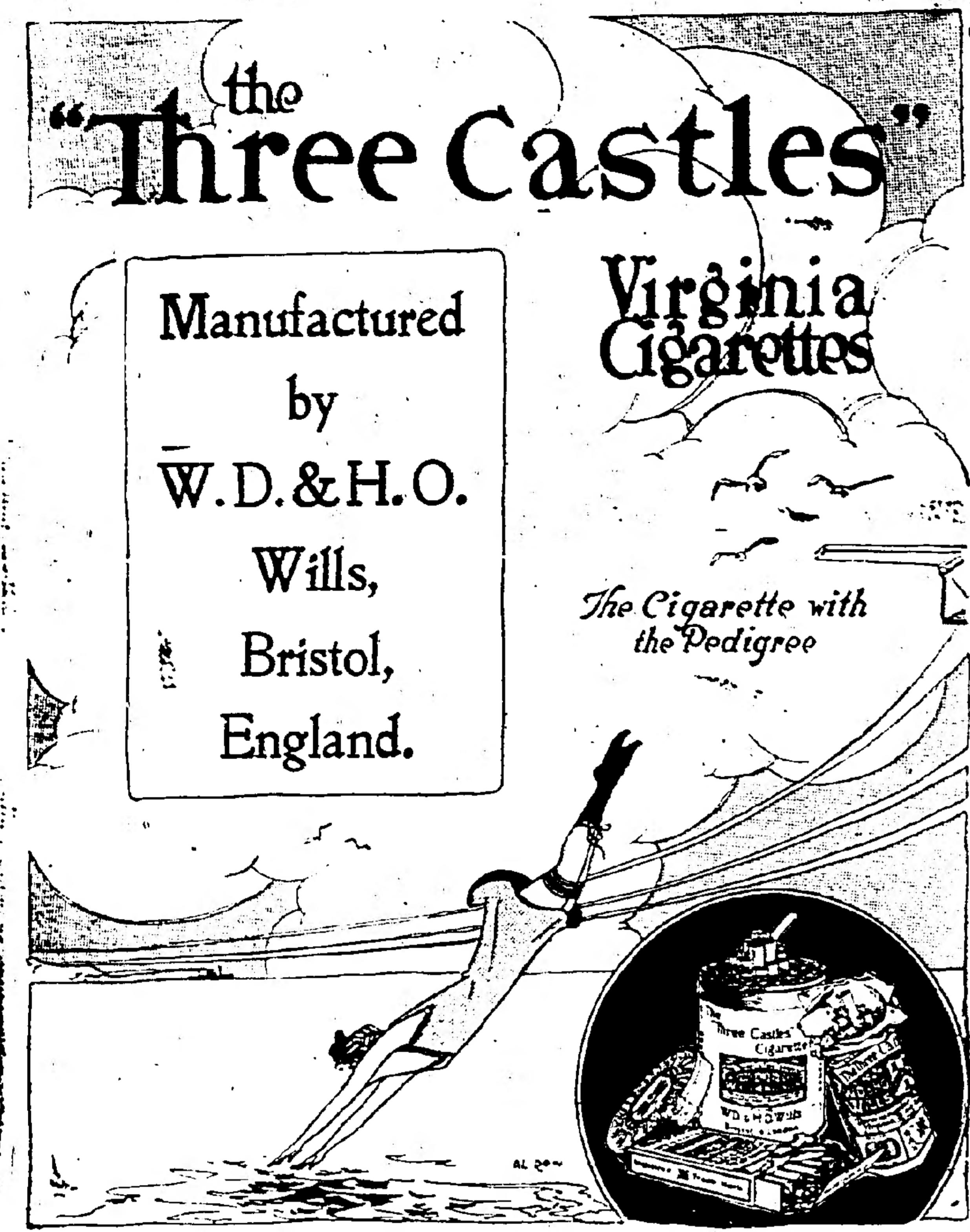
YOKOHAMA MARU Thursday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

S. YAS

NOTICES.



WEATHER REPORT.

June 15d. 5h. 01m.—Local signal No. 1 hoisted.

June 16d. 10h. 20m.—Local signal No. 4 hoisted.

June 16d. 10h. 20m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.:—Typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 19° N. and Long. 115° E. moving W.N.W. Intensity unknown.

June 16d. 10h. 33m. Pressure has decreased moderately from Shanghai to Hongkong and increased moderately at Manila.

The depression has apparently become a typhoon. At 10 a.m. this morning the centre was about 250 miles to the South of Hongkong moving W.N.W.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.34 inches. Total since January 1st, 49.32 inches, against an average of 31.47 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

E. to S.E. winds, freshening to a gale; overcast, rain.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock winds, variable winds, freshening considerably from S.E.

2 Formosa Channel from S.E. same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamockas. same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

H.K. Observatory, June 16, 1921.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date	on date
11 p.m. at 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.		
Barometer ... 29.68	29.60	29.53
Temperature ... 85	81	84
Humidity ... 76	88	85
Wind Direction E. E. E.	3	3
Wind Force ... c. c. c.	0.9	0.9
Rain. 0.02	0.00	0.35
Highest open air Temperature on the 15th 86		
Lowest open air Temperature on the 16th 80		
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.		
H. K. Observatory, June 16.		

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.

H.K. & S. Bank n. 745 ex rights do Rights b. 140 prem.

Bk. of E. Asia b. 150

Marine Insurances.

Cantons b. & sa. 400

North Chinas b. 153

Unions b. 240

Yangtzeze b. 244

Far Easterns b. 22

Fire Insurances.

China Fires b. 120

H. K. Fires b. 315

Shipping.

Douglas b. 62

H.K. Steamboats n. 263/4

Indos (Pref.) b. 40

Indo Def. Lon/Reg. ex div. s. 273/5

Indo Def. H.K. Reg. o. 270

Shells s. 117/4

Ferries b. 31

Refineries.

Sugars b. 203

Malabons n. 55

Mining.

Kailan b. 101

Langkata b. 11

Shanghai Loans n. 11

Shanghai Exporations b. \$1

Tronches b. 24/2

Ural Caspians b. 21/3

Cables.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c. H.K. Wharves sa. 96/4

K. Docks b. 210/2

Shai Docks n. 148

N. Engineering n. 142

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. 142

H.K. Hotels b. 180

H.K. Lands n. 194

H'phreys Est. b. 10.30

K'loon Lands b. 34

K'loon Reclamations b. 120

West Points b. 60

Cotton Mills.

Ewos b. 233/4

Kung Yiks b. —

Lau Kung Mows b. —

Orientals b. 17

Shai Cottons b. 150

Yangtzezeos b. —

Miscellaneous.

Cements n. 17.30

China Light old b. 11

Do. Light new b. 10.90

China Providents b. 11/4

NOTICE.



MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

MITSUBISHI TRADING CO. LTD.

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EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF

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SHINSEI, CANADA, KAMIYAMADA, BIRAI

AND OTSUBARI.

Agents for SAKITO COAL

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE,

OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,

YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,

MUHORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK,

PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIKIN,

TSINGTAO, TSINANFU, HANKOW,

SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, CANTON,

MANILA, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA,

LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK &

SEATTLE.

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Codes:—AI, A.B.C. 5TH ED.

Western Union and Bentley.

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CO.

THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE

INSURANCE CO.

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KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

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Are resident Managers.

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THE ONLY HOTEL DE LUXE IN THE FAR EAST.

Afternoon dansant, daily.

Beautiful new steel and concrete fire proof building with 4 floors, 3 lifts, 220 rooms, each with private bath and city telephone; and a spacious roof garden overlooking the romantic Imperial Palace, the Legation Quarter, the Rockefeller Institute, and the entire city.

Unexcelled cuisine, with French chef. Banquets a specialty. Wines of the best districts of France.

Large playground for children in the park of the hotel, which is the healthiest location in the city.

THOS. COOK & SON, Headquarters, in the building.

Motor bus meets all trains.

L. M. MAILLE,

Manager.

RIVER LEVELS.

As a guide to skippers and others interested in the water levels of the river we have been requested by the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung to publish the following table of water levels. The levels are taken at 10 a.m. each day.

Place of Observation Highest W. L. ever recorded feet

Lowest W. L. ever recorded feet

W. L. June 14 W. L. June 15

Wuchow, West River + 79.50 - 2.24

Kongmoon, " + 14.70 - 0.80

Linkonghow, North " + 57.00